MINISTRY OF HEALTH LIBRARY

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR

1964

Medical Officer of Health:

A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

H. FOSTER, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I., TEST. INST. P.C.

B O R O U G H O F P U D S E Y

1 9 6 4

HEALTH COMMITTEE

HIS WORSHIP THE MAYOR

Chairman: Councillor G. DUNKERLEY

Deputy Chairman: Councillor E.C. MAUDE

Alderman O.V. HOOGSON

Alderman J.W. HUOSON

Alderman H. KEIGHLEY

Councillor A. APPLEBY

Councillor S. PEARSON

Councillor D. RAWSON

Councillor L. RAWSON

Councillor E.E. SIMMONS

Councillor H. VERITY

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health -
A. TELFORD BURN, T.D.,M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health -
HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector -
H. FOSTER, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I. Certs. R.S.H. (Smoke, Meat and Food, Sanitary Science) Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector -
G. HOLMES, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. Certs. R.S.H. (Smoke, Meat and Food)

Additional Public Health Inspectors -
B. CHAMLEY, M.R.S.H. Cert. P.H.I.E.B.,M.A.P.H.I., Certs. R.S.H. (Meat and Food, Sanitary Science)
H.M. BATTYE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. ONC BUILDING, Certs. R.S.H. (Meat, Food and Smoke)

Student Public Health Inspectors -
G. PADGETT
A. THOMPSON

Clerical Staff - Public Health Inspector's Department -
Mrs F.M. CUMMINS
Mrs J.R. HARRIS (Resigned 31. 7. 64)
Miss M. GRIFFIN (Appointed 4.8.64)

Clerical Staff, Divisional Public Health Office -
ALTON HARTLEY (Senior Clerk)
S.W. STEMP (Assistant Senior Clerk)
3 Part-time Clerks
13 Whole-time Clerks

Divisional Health Office
The Green
Horsforth

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee

Mr Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of the Borough during 1964.

The increase in population of the Borough as estimated by the Registrar General was 290 and was entirely accounted for by the natural increase - that is the preponderance of births over deaths. I commented last year that we seemed to have reached the peak in the birth rate and there was a levelling out. This trend has continued this year and the rate has fallen below the national average for the first time in many years. The death rate on the other hand is above the rate for England and Wales. The increase in cancer deaths is a cause of concern because most of this increase is accounted for by deaths between the ages of 45 and 65, whereas previously the increase was noted in the older age groups.

Your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr Foster, has written a report on the environmental health services. From this it will be seen that progress in connection with the implementation of the Clean Air Act has not been as rapid as we would have liked, partly because of the reduction in the available amount of solid smokeless fuels, but the fall in the amount of atmospheric pollution shows that residents are not waiting for official action, but are going ahead with arrangements to instal suitable smokeless heating themselves despite the fact that they will receive no grant. It seems to be a pity that the Authority has no power to make a grant in such cases where individuals are anxious to help to clean up the atmosphere. Slum clearance is progressing steadily, and the improvement in the living conditions of residents in poorer property is likely to be reflected in better health. During 1964 the public health services of the British Isles were forcibly reminded, if they needed any such reminding, of the importance of food hygiene. What happened in Aberdeen could just as easily have happened in Pudsey.

The typhoid outbreak in Aberdeen has shown us the necessity of scrupulous care at every stage of the preparation and sale of food which is eaten without further cooking. Mr Foster has remarked on the improving standards in the food shops in the Borough, but everyone handling food, including the housewives, must be made to realise that lapses in food hygiene can be disastrous.

In the Appendix to the report I have listed the work being done by the West Riding Health Services in the Division.

In concluding this introductory letter I would like to pay tribute, and to thank all the staff of the Health Department for their work in maintaining the health and sanitary conditions of the Borough at such a high level. Especially would I express my thanks to Mr Foster, who has been so ready to help at all times. I would also like to thank the other officers of the Corporation for their help and advice from time to time. Finally I would wish to thank you, Mr Chairman, and the Members of the Committee for your interest and activity in all matters affecting the health of Pudsey, and for your help and forbearance throughout the year.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient servant

A. TELFORD BURN

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 1

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

Area of the Borough in acres	5,323
Population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate)	36,950
Average density of population	6.94 per acre
Number of inhabited dwellings	13,403
Average number of persons per dwelling	2.76
Rateable value of the Borough	£975,799
Income of a penny rate	£3,870

The Borough is divided into 7 wards

VITAL STATISTICS

694 children (351 males and 343 females) were born alive to mothers normally resident in Pudsey during 1964, as compared with 718 in the previous year. This is equivalent to a live birth rate of 18.8 per thousand of the population and continues the downward trend in the rate noted last year, which, as I then commented, seemed to have marked the ending of the "bulge" in births which had been steadily increasing for some years. When this rate is adjusted to allow for the age and sex composition of the Borough as compared with that of England and Wales as a whole it falls to 17.8 which is below that for both the West Riding and the national figure. This is the first time for some years that this has been the case. There were 34 illegitimate births (14 males, 20 females) included in the total, 4.9% which is slightly lower than in 1963.

14 infants (8 males and 6 females) were stillborn, 12 of these were legitimate and 2 illegitimate. This represents a rate of 19.8 per thousand total births, an improvement on last year, though still above the national rate of 16.3. In addition to this 15 infants died during their first week of life from conditions arising before or during birth, so that the total perinatal mortality rose to 29 equivalent to a rate of 41 per thousand total births.

397 residents (197 males and 200 females) died during the year, an increase of 13 on the number in 1963, but the death rate only rose fractionally to 10.7 per thousand of the population. I am enclosing a table which shows the distribution of deaths according to cause,age and sex. From this will be seen that while 40% of the men died before reaching retiring age and only 25% died at 75 or over the figures were reversed for women 25% only dying before 65 and 40% over 75. So far as causes of death are concerned heart and circulatory diseases were responsible for 73 deaths in each sex while cancers caused 47 male and 44 females deaths. Cerebral vascular disease (stroke) was third in the list causing a total of 55 deaths and chest diseases other than cancer and tuberculosis fourth causing 37 deaths. In the case of heart disease, coronary artery disease was responsible for nearly a quarter of all deaths. In some cases this was merely the terminal condition in some one suffering from a long standing disease, but too often it was the sole cause of illness and death in men and women with apparently many years of active life ahead of them. Cancer deaths showed a considerable increase over last year from 74 to 91. Once again lung cancer in men claimed 14 victims, more than half of them before reaching 65 years of age, and more than double the number of men died from cancer of the stomach than in the previous year.

Lung cancer and bronchitis are undoubtedly associated with the inhalation of noxious substances. Obviously the main irritant is tobacco smoke, especially when it is inhaled at high temperatures as from cigarettes, but atmospheric pollution also plays its part, and it is good to see that progress is being made to reduce this by the introduction of smoke control areas.

18 infants (12 boys and 6 girls) died before reaching their first birthday. 13 of these died within a few hours of birth, 9 of them from the effects of prematurity. Whereas in years gone by most infant deaths were due to infection contracted after birth, this is now rare and only two deaths came into this category. A great deal of research is taking place into the prevention of prematurity and the care of premature babies, and any further reduction in infant mortality will depend on the outcome of this work.

Once again there were no maternal deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

	Males	Females	Total
Live births - legitimate	337	323	660
- illegitimate	14	20	34
Total:	351	343	694
Live birth rate per 1000 population crude	18.8		
adjusted	17.8		
(comparability factor 0.95)			
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births			4.9%
Stillbirths - legitimate	7	5	12
- illegitimate	1	1	2
Total:	8	6	14
Stillbirth rate per 1000 total births		19.8	
Total live and stillbirths	359	349	708
Deaths	197	200	397
Death rate per 1000 population - crude	10.7		
- adjusted	12.4		
(comparability factor 1.15)			
Infant deaths			
Under 1 year - legitimate	12	5	17
- illegitimate	-	1	1
Total:	12	6	18
Under 4 weeks - legitimate	10	4	14
- illegitimate	-	1	1
Total:	10	5	15
Under 1 weeks - legitimate	10	4	14
- illegitimate	-	1	1
Total:	10	5	15

Infant Mortality Rate	
Total infant deaths per 1000 total live births	25.9
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	25.75
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	29.4
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	21.6
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	21.6
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	41.0
Maternal mortality	Nil

DEATHS CLASSIFIED BY AGE, SEX AND CAUSE

CAUSE OF DEATH	Sex	Total all ages	Under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	2	4
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5	4	2
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	18	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	7	3
	F	23	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	5	7	6
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10	11
	F	30	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	9	14
Coronary disease, angina	M	50	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	16	14	12
	F	44	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	7	14	22
Hypertension with heart disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Other heart disease	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	9
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	12
Other circulatory disease	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2
	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	5
Pneumonia	M	7	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1
	F	9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Bronchitis	M	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	4
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital malformations	M	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	16	9	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	3	1
	F	18	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10	3
Motor vehicle accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
All other accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	5
Suicide	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ALL CAUSES:	M	197	12	-	1	1	2	4	20	40	65	52
	F	200	6	-	1	-	-	5	10	29	64	85

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total deaths under 1 month	1 - 3 months	4-6 months	7- 9 months	10-12 months	Total deaths under 1 year
Prematurity	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Prematurity with atelectasis	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Birth injuries	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital defects	2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	3
Neonatal pneumonia	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Post-natal infections	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
ALL CAUSES:	15	-	-	-	15	2	1	-	-	18

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

	Borough of Pudsey	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
Birth Rate				
Unadjusted	18.8	18.3	18.5	18.4
Adjusted	17.8	18.6	18.7	18.4
Death Rates				
All causes (Crude)	10.7	12.2	11.5	11.3
(Adjusted)	12.4	13.0	12.8	11.3
Infective and parasitic diseases	Nil	0.04	0.04	Not available
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	0.08	0.06	0.05	0.05
Other forms of tuberculosis	Nil	0.00	0.00	0.01
Respiratory diseases	1.00	1.47	1.37	Not available
Cancer	2.46	2.09	2.02	2.11
Vascular lesions of nervous system	1.49	1.88	1.74	Not available
Heart and circulatory diseases	3.95	4.64	4.37	Not available
Infant Mortality	25.9	22.1	22.2	20.0
Maternal Mortality	Nil	0.49	0.40	0.25

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH

LOCAL AUTHORITY HEALTH SERVICES

Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and the Mental Health Act, 1959, are provided by the West Riding County Council. The Borough forms part of the County Health Division No.5, the Medical Officer of Health being also Divisional Medical Officer. Details of the work of the County services are given in the Appendix to the report.

Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Service operates from Westroyd Depot, Farsley.

Clinics and Treatment Centres

The table overleaf gives details of the various clinics serving the Borough:-

Name	Situation	When Held
Ante-natal Clinic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Thursday afternoon
Ante-natal Clinic	"Farfield", Farfield Estate Farsley	Friday afternoon
Ante-natal Clinic	Chapel Street, Calverley	Wednesday afternoon (1st in month)
Ante-natal Exercise Clinic	"Farfield", Farfield Estate Farsley	Wednesday afternoon (except 1st)
Infant Welfare Clinic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Monday afternoon Wednesday afternoon
Infant Welfare Clinic	"Farfield", Farfield Estate Farsley	Tuesday afternoon
I-fant Welfare Clinic	Chapel Street, Calverley	Wednesday afternoon
School (Minor Ailments Clinic)	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey	Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday mornings (except 1st)
Mobile Clinic	Tyersal and Thornbury	Alternate Fridays
Chest Clinic	St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford	Friday afternoon
Special Clinics (for school and pre-school children)		
Dental	Richardshaw Lane, Pudsey Chapel Street, Calverley	Daily 1st Tuesday in each month - morning
Ear Nose and Throat	"Farfield", Farfield Estate, Farsley	1st Tuesday in month morning
Orthopaedic	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	3rd Friday in month, morning, by arrangement
Ophthalmic	"Farfield", Farfield Estate Farsley	2nd Tuesday in month, morning and afternoon
Paediatric	"Farfield", Farfield Estate Farsley	1st Thursday in month morning
Remedial Exercises	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Monday morning Wednesday afternoon.
Artificial Sunlight	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuesday and Thursday morning
Artificial Sunlight	Chapel Street, Calverley	Wednesday and Friday morning
Speech Therapy	St. Lawrence House, Pudsey	Tuosday, all day. Wednesday afternoon and alternate Thursday, all day
Child Guidance	Somerset House, Manor Lane Shipley	Monday

HOSPITAL SERVICES

General hospital services are available together with special services at Leeds General Infirmary.

Geriatric cases are admitted to St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford, or St. James's Hospital, Leeds, in the first instance.

Maternity services are available at the general practitioner maternity units at Four Gables, Clarence Road, Horsforth, and for special or complicated cases at the Leeds Maternity Hospital, or St. Luke's Hospital, Bradford. Flying squad services are available from Leeds Maternity Hospital.

Infectious diseases requiring hospital treatment are admitted mainly to Leeds Road Hospital, Bradford. A few cases are admitted to Seacroft Hospital, Leeds.

V.D. Treatment Clinics

Address	Days and Hours of Attendance	
	MEN	WOMEN and CHILDREN
Leeds General Infirmary Ward 12	Mon. Tues. Thurs Fri. & Sat. 10 - 12 noon. Tues. & Wed. 2 - 4 p.m. Mon. Thurs. & Fri. 5 - 7 p.m.	Tues. Fri. & Sat. 10 - 12 noon, Wed. 2 - 4 p.m. Mon. & Thurs. 5 - 7 p.m.
Bradford St. Luke's Hospital Ward L.1 men Ward L.2 women	Mon. & Wed. 10 - 12 noon Fri. 10 - 11 a.m. Mon. Wed. & Thurs. 5 - 7 p.m.	Thurs. 10-12 noon Fri. 11 - 12 noon Mon. & Wed. 5 - 7 p.m.

LABORATORY SERVICES

Bacteriological examinations are provided through the Public Health Laboratory Service at Bradford and Wakefield.

Chemical analysis of water, milk and foodstuffs, etc. is carried out by Messrs Richardson & Jaffe, Bradford.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 47

No action was necessary during the year under this section, which together with the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, provides for application to the courts for the removal of persons suffering from grave chronic illness, or being aged, infirm or physically handicapped and living in insanitary conditions, and who are not able to devote to themselves, or receiving from other persons proper care and attention, to a hospital or other suitable accommodation.

SECTION III

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

542 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year, of which 496 were measles. We used to see a clear cut two year cycle of measles with one year showing a heavy incidence and the next very few cases, but recently we have had the winter outbreak starting earlier, so that each year has a high incidence, in one case during the first three months, and in the next during the last three months. 1964 has seen the start of an outbreak in October which continued through into 1965. Apart from measles the only infection causing many cases was whooping cough.

Measles

Sporadic cases of measles occurred during the early months of the year with a sudden unseasonable increase in June and July. Then after a two and a half months lull a severe outbreak developed towards the end of October reaching its first peak during the third week in November when there were 62 cases. There were 380 cases notified before the end of the year and the outbreak was still spreading at the end of the year. Fortunately most cases were fairly mild, and only three required admission to hospital.

Whooping cough

26 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year, half of them amongst children who were attending school. Protection against whooping cough has been actively pursued during the year, 560 children being protected before reaching their first birthday. This undoubtedly reduces the incidence of the disease during the first three years of life when it is much more serious, and although it has reduced the number of cases very much, we are finding a few more cases in older children when the cough, though distressing, is less likely to give rise to dangerous complications.

Scarlet fever

6 sporadic cases of scarlet fever occurred towards the end of the year. The illness responded well to treatment, and no complications were reported.

Diphtheria

It is seventeen years since a case of diphtheria occurred in the Borough, and there can be no doubt that this is due mainly to the effectiveness of immunisation against this very serious infection. Although a high proportion of children in the Borough are protected we cannot afford to be complacent, and every effort is being made to increase the number immunised.

Poliomyelitis

This is another disease which has responded to an intensive programme of protection. The situation has been made easier by the introduction of an oral vaccine,and mothers who would not have brought their children for an injection readily agree to them having their three drops in syrup or on a sugar lump, and so receiving protection against the disease.

No cases have been notified during the year.

Alimentary infections

Paratyphoid fever

Following information about the occurrence of paratyphoid fever in members of a party who had been on the continent, investigations showed that a resident had contracted the disease. Fortunately no other members of his family or other contacts became infected, and the illness responded well to treatment.

Dysentery

5 cases of dysentery occurred during the year. Two of these were members of one family and they were not connected with any of the other cases which occurred.

Food poisoning

3 separate cases of suspected food poisoning were notified, but in none of them was the investigation conclusive.

Tuberculosis

13 new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified during the year compared with 15 in 1963. The total number of cases on the register fell from 145 on the 1st of January to 137 at the end of the year. In addition the registered cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis fell from 38 to 35, no cases being notified during the year.

Incidence of Infectious Disease
Rates per 1000 Population

Disease	Pudsey	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales
Measles	13.42	8.41	6.47
Whooping cough	0.70	0.87	0.67
Scarlet fever	0.16	0.70	0.42
Diphtheria	Nil	0.01	0.00
Acute poliomyelitis	Nil	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	0.14	0.25	0.43
Typhoid fever	Nil	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid fever	0.03	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	0.03	0.04	0.04
Acute pneumonia	0.11	0.21	0.20

AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1964

(Corrected Notifications)

Disease Notified	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Measles	31	52	61	78	57	212	3	1	1	-	-	-	496
Whooping cough	-	4	3	2	4	8	5	-	-	-	-	-	26
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dysentery	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	1	-	5
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Food poisoning	-	-	1	1						1	-	-	3
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	31	56	65	82	61	228	8	1	4	1	3	2	542

MONTHLY NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING 1964

(Corrected Notifications)

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	8	2	1	13	1	27	29	13	10	42	153	197	496
Whooping cough	5	8	5	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	6
Dysentery	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	5
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food poisoning	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	4
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	13	12	9	15	6	30	29	14	12	46	154	202	542

WARD INCIDENCE OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1964

(Corrected Notifications)

Disease Notified	Fulneck	Chapeltown	Greenside	Lowtown	Stanningley	Farsley	Calverley	Total
Measles	78	49	76	47	50	176	20	496
Whooping cough	2	3	4	7	1	6	3	26
Scarlet fever	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	6
Dysentery	-	2	-	-	-	2	1	5
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Food poisoning	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
Pneumonia	-	1	1	-	1	-	1	4
Paratyphoid	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	80	56	87	54	53	187	25	542

TUBERCULOSIS AND MORTALITY DURING 1964

Age Periods	NEW CASES *				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 -	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 -	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 -	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
75 -	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Totals:	10	3	-	-	3	-	-	-

* These include formal notifications and cases coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification.

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
No. of cases on register at commencement of year	82	63	14	24
No. of cases notified first time during the year	10	3	-	-
No. of cases restored to the register	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to register otherwise than by notification	-	2	-	-
No. of cases removed from register	13	10	-	3
No. of cases remaining on register	79	58	14	21

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS DEPARTMENT

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, ETC.

MR H. FOSTER	M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I. Certs. R.S.H. (Smoke, Meat and Food Sanitary Science) Testamur of the Institute of Public Cleansing.

SENIOR ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
(RE-DESIGNATED DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR, 22. 4. 1964)

MR G. HOLMES	M.R.S.H. M.A.P.H.I. Certs. R.S.H. (Smoke Meat and Food)

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

MR B. CHAMLEY	M.R.S.H. Cert. P.H.I.E.B. M.A.P.H.I., Certs. R.S.H. (Meat and Food, Sanitary Science)
MR H.M. BATTYE	M.R.S.H. M.A.P.H.I. ONC BUILDING, Certs, R.S.H. (Meat, Food and Smoke).

STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

MR G. PADGETT

MR A. THOMPSON

MRS F.M. CUMMINS	Clerk/Shorthand Typist
MRS J.R. HARRIS	Clerk/Shorthand Typist Resigned 31. 7. 64
MISS M. GRIFFIN	Clerk/Shorthand Typist Appointed 4. 8. 64
MR W. HODGKINSON	General Foreman (Refuse Collection and Disposal)
MR H. JACKSON	Assistant Foreman (Refuse Collection and Disposal)

BOROUGH OF PUDSEY

Lion House
Church Lane
Pudsey
Yorkshire

May 1965

Mr Chairman, Lady & Gentlemen,

I think it can be claimed that good progress has been made in all sections of the department this year.

As you are aware, I have on several occasions, reported that in my opinion office accommodation at Manor House Street is totally inadequate for the needs of the department with the staff having to work in overcrowded and cramped conditions and I am glad to note that the Borough Council has allocated more commodious and suitable premises for the department at Lion House, Church Lane, and during the year these offices were being prepared for occupation. It is hoped that the department will be re-housed early in 1965.

A further important step forward was the Council's decision in principle to proceed with the construction of a Refuse Disposal Plant and Depot on land acquired by the Health Committee on the Grangefield Industrial Estate. I refer to this matter in more detail later in this report.

New legislation which has become operative during the year made over increasing demands on the department. Perhaps the most important Act was the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act which came into operation on the 1st of May. This Act has extended the scope of the inspectorial staff and has placed a further onerous responsibility on the Council. With the administration of the Acts referring to Clean Air, Slum Clearance, Food Hygiene, Shops Acts, Diseases of Animals Acts and Refuse Collection and Disposal, it has been necessary to give priority to the more important aspects and due to shortage of qualified staff there has been some lack of attention to other matters. In other words, the environmental hygiene services of the Council are taxed to the limit, and I would urge the Committee to reconsider the present establishment of qualified officers with a view to increasing the staff by at least two. Only in this way can the Council perform its responsibilities with efficiency and full satisfaction to all.

The two pupils employed in the department, Mr Glynn Padgett and Mr Allen Thompson, both made progress during the year. Both are in their final year of study for the Diploma of the Public Health Inspectors Examination Board and will sit for the examination in mid-1965.

As can be seen from the statistical report, the department has dealt with a great variety of public health matters and I think it gives the proof that a careful vigilance has been maintained in all its aspects.

The Chairman, Councillor George Dunkerley, and myself, attended the Annual Conference of the Association of Public Health Inspectors at Portsmouth in September. A report on this conference has already been submitted to you and I would thank the committee for giving me the opportunity of attendance.

With the growth of the borough it is natural that the number of complaints made to the department is increasing and during the year the total of 821 complaints were made and investigated. These covered a wide range and in view of their possible effect on public health all received immediate investigation. A good deal of time was devoted to dealing with the eradication of cockroaches on the Roker Estate. This is a long standing infestation and has proved difficult to deal with. In all matters of this kind it is most essential that full co-operation should be had from tenants, particularly in the efforts they themselves can make in dealing with minor infestations and in preventing conditions which make their premises prone to infestation.

Further flooding of Bagley beck occurred in the early part of the year and affected industrial premises in the Coal Hill Lane area. This was caused to some degree by obstructions in the beck being washed down from the Throstle Nest tip (privately owned). As a result the committee met the owners of affected properties, together with the owners of the tip, for a full discussion. Unfortunately this meeting did not produce a solution to the problem.

The department was involved in work under the Diseases of Animals Acts due to an outbreak of Swine Fever on 12th January in the Stanningley area and an outbreak of Anthrax on 16th November in the Thornbury area. Prompt action in disinfection and disposal of carcases was a contributory factor in preventing the spread of infection and further outbreaks.

Further complaints from surrounding occupiers of premises were made in respect of the condition of the allotment site at Whinney Hill, Tyersal, and reports were submitted thereon. The problem had not been resolved at the end of the year.

The rodent control work proceeded effectively and a total of 145 complaints re rat infestation and 62 re mouse infestation were investigated and treated by the department, in addition test baiting of some 70 sewer manholes was carried out during the year. I am more than satisfied that the infestation by rodents in the borough is at a comparatively low level. This is due in the first place to the fact that most of the sewers are running at fairly full bore and at a steep gradient and secondly that all complaints receive immediate investigation and treatment. The Council gives a free service to householders and provided a service to industry at a nominal charge, which in itself encourages the prompt notification of infestations. In addition the refuse disposal site, the sewage works, and other premises which are prone to infestation receive regular visits and treatments.

The public water supply to the borough received careful attention and frequent sampling of the mains supply in different parts of the borough showed the supply to be of a very satisfactory quality. Samples of water taken from the Public Swimming Baths were also taken and examined chemically and bacteriologically. The results showed that even in the busy period of the swimming season the purification processes and the supervision were more than adequate.

A further duty was imposed on the department by the coming into force of the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963. This required the registration of all premises where domestic animals are boarded out. Also the premises had to be inspected for buildings, equipment and general suitability for this purpose and regular inspections will have to be made in the near future.

CLEAN AIR

Clean Air is a subject which is now receiving much more attention and publicity. For many many years Public Health Officers have been indicating the benefits of clean air to the general public and it is most pleasing to note that members of the general public, in the main, are now behind the national drive for clean air. The Clean Air Act of 1956 was the first major statute to deal with this problem and as this authority is included in the 'black area' of the West Riding it is essential that every possible step should be taken to rid the air of the impurities caused by the burning of coal and other smoke producing fuels. Industrial pollution has been tackled vigorously over the years and all industrial premises have been regularly visited and advice given to secure compliance with the Act. Most establishments have converted or reconstructed their fuel burning appliances and a great deal of modern equipment has been installed in the borough in recent years. This has not only been of benefit to the general public, but, after capital outlay, has enabled local firms to economise, considerably in many cases, by the more efficient use of the fuel they purchase. During the year two successful prosecutions were taken against firms for offences against the Act and warnings were issued in other cases. The department maintained the four atmospheric pollution measuring stations at Manor House Street, Pudsey, Sunfield, Stanningley, Farfield House, Farsley and Chapel Street, Calverley, in conjunction with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. A study of the statistics will show that there has been a gradual reduction in atmospheric pollution. The peak period of pollution occurs in winter (December or January) and is conclusive proof that the main source of pollution is caused by the burning of raw coal on domestic grates. Measured in microgrammes per cubic metre the records show the following measurements:-

1961	510 of sulphur dioxide	510 of smoke
1962	470 - do -	375 - do -
1963	370 - do -	290 - do -
1964	290 - do -	260 - do -

This result has mainly been accomplished by the fact that householders are converting their coal burning appliances to the burning of smokeless fuels, including gas and electricity and it is safe to assume that this trend will continue. So far as official action to implement the smoke control sections of the 1956 Act are concerned there have been many difficulties which have to be resolved. The original programme for the provision of Smoke Control Areas to cover the whole of the borough within the period of 20 years had to be delayed and altered due to the changing position in the type of smokeless fuels available. The original programme was prepared on the assumption that ample supplies of gas coke would be available for many years to come. Unfortunately the manufacture of soft coke by the gas industry is being severely curtailed so that local authorities are having to consider the provision of appliances for burning other types of smokeless fuels. Furthermore, so far as the borough is concerned, it has not been possible to secure a categoric assurance from the local electricity board that ample supplies of electricity would be available in smoke control areas in the borough. Circular 69/63 issued by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during the year made it quite clear that local authorities would now have to consider the provision of more expensive appliances for burning hard coke or gas or electricity or other smokeless fuels. The use of openable stoves, under-floor draught fires, gas appliances and electric storage heaters are such types of equipment. It can readily be seen, therefore, that the estimated cost of conversions is three to four times the amount originally estimated. This is not only to be borne by the local authority but by the individual owner and has resulted, by economic necessity, in slowing down the programme.

The Valley Road Smoke Control Area came into operation on 1st July and consisted of 367 dwellings, 2 industrial premises, 8 commercial premises and 2 others. Since that time a further 100 domestic premises have been built in this area. A survey of a further area in the Farsley district of 70.5 acres and involving some 450 houses was commenced during the year and Council approval for this area will be requested early in 1965. The change in the fuel position has caused smoke control work to be not only more expensive to local authorities but is causing much more detailed work to be carried out by the technical staff. I am convinced of the necessity for carrying out a realistic programme of smoke control areas but at the same time I feel that consistent with such progress should be a declared national fuel policy and the provision of adequate staff to deal with it.

With the Chairman I attended the National Society of Clean Air Annual Conference at Harrogate in October, which proved very beneficial. I have served as your representative on the Yorkshire Division of the National Society for Clean Air and the West Riding Clean Air Advisory Committee.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Parallel with the growth of the borough the major problems which this section of the department must examine and solve is the great increase in bulk which is occurring in house refuse due to the increase in the amount of wrapped foodstuffs, the decrease in the ash content due to the changeover to gas and electric heating appliances, and the lack of suitable additional tipping sites in the borough. The increase in bulk of domestic refuse has to some extent been foreseen and for some years now the policy of the department has been to use larger vehicles and more recently still the use of larger vehicles with means of refuse compression. The Borough Council decided some two years ago to give a free and separate service for the collection of trade refuse and demands in this direction are increasing. I would recommend the Council to consider making a scale of charges for this service which, at the present time, is given mainly as a weekly service. In certain cases a twice weekly service is in operation.

Due to lack of sewers in certain parts of the district this department also gives a weekly collection of 22 pailclosets, the contents of which are disposed of at the Houghside Sewage Works. There are now no privy middens in the district, but it is likely that the aforesaid work will have to continue for some years to come.

The paper sack system of refuse collection operates in certain Corporation estates and also on one small private estate and a total of 162 sacks are emptied weekly. It would seem that this system should be seriously considered for extension in the district in view of current and possible future labour problems.

Each vehicle on the collecting rounds is provided with a trailer for the segregation of waste paper at the source and as can be seen from the annual figures the collection of waste paper by this means has been a valuable source of revenue to the Corporation.

I am concerned with the access provided to some premises for the purpose of refuse collection. New dwellinghouses built in terraces and shops without rear access have been built in recent years and this involves the refuse collection staff in longer carries and other difficulties. The Planning Authority might consider this aspect when approving plans for new construction.

An extension of the service which the Council have to seriously consider is the removal of furniture and additional refuse from domestic premises. At the present time no facilities exist for the satisfactory disposal of bulky articles of furniture and the department has been compelled to refuse to deal with such articles, consequently waste and vacant land is being used for surreptiously dumping materials of this kind and is becoming somewhat of an eyesore in the borough. It may be that the Council could remove this furniture and other materials at a nominal charge. Furthermore, no facilities exist for the disposal of putrescible refuse. As the committee will be aware an amount was included in the estimates some two years ago for the provision of an inconerator which could have dealt with both these problems. The incinerator was to be located at the present depot in Greenside, but unfortunately the Planning Authority rejected the proposal. I think it can be safely said that the future trend of domestic refuse will be that it will contain more paper and wrapping materials, less ash and consequently it will be bulkier and lighter in weight. Furthermore, the recruitment of labour for this purpose is likely to get more acute and local authorities will have to consider the provision of alternatives to the heavy b.s.s. dustbin, such as paper sacks or the provision of a paper insert to the existing bin. This may make the job more attractivo and less arduous.

With the change in the constitution of refuse the problems of disposal must be seriously reconsidered. Controlled tipping is carried out in the borough and some 30 to 35 tons of refuse is disposed of daily by these means. As the refuse is becoming lighter the problem of carrying out satisfactory tipping becomes more acute, and the tipping of vehicles, mainly in windy weather, at the tipping site demands that more and more attention be given to the provision of screens to prevent paper blowing in all directions. Furthermore, present day refuse requires far more cover in order to seal it properly and breakdown of the refuse takes much longer. This type of refuse, being highly combustible, is much more prone to the risk of fire and also af course to insect infestation. It would be quite impossible to make a reasonably satisfactory job of refuse disposal without the mechanical equipment which is now in use in the department -one Fordson Major rear loader with a bulldozer blade and a J.C.B. loading shovel. The present tipping site at Uppermoor Quarries is rapidly filling and it is estimated that the tipping will be completed within the next five years. It is then proposed to grass the site and make it suitable for playing fields. A survey of the district for additional tipping sites has proved abortive and therefore I had to recommend the Borough Council to consider alternative means of disposing of refuse. The Borough Council accepted in principle the necessity for the provision of a mechanical salvage and incineration plant together with ancilliary buildings and equipment, capable of dealing with a minimum of 35 tons of refuse per day, and a 2½ acre site on the Grangefield Industrial Estate was made available for this purpose. It is hoped that within the next few months detailed plans and costings will be available, that approval will be given by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and that the order for completion will be placed by the Borough Council.

During the year a new Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft tipper vehicle was acquired and put into regular service, a replacement Karrier Gamecock side loader dual purpose vehicle was also purchased and put into use and an Austin 10 cwt van was purchased to replace the existing Commer Van. Demonstrations of the larger type of refuse collection vehicles were held in the borough with a view to assessing future vehicle needs.

During the year a new road was constructed to the tipping site. This road, running from New Occupation Lane, considerably eased the passage of vehicles to the tip, particularly in bad weather.

The Council continued its policy of providing protective clothing to all members of the Cleansing Staff and each man was provided with a donkey jacket, overalls, protective gloves and gum boots were necessary.

It was found impossible to proceed with the proposed provision of a canteen for the workmen but this was included in the proposals connected with the provision of the new plant and depot.

The job of dustman, despite its many advantages, proved unpopular and it is to the credit of the nucleus of the staff who remained with the department all the year, and in particular the General Foreman, Mr W. Hodgkinson, that the department maintained a weekly collection throughout. You will appreciate the difficulties the General Foreman had to contend with when I say that with a total establishment of 35 men some 59 men have been employed in the department during the year and a total of 3,654 man hours, or 435 days, have been lost due to illness, absenteeism etc. Furthermore, due to National Joint Council decisions the men were entitled to increased holidays in the year which again increased the strain on the department.

SALVAGE

The department continued its good record of salvage recovery although it was noted that the pre-separation by the householder was becoming less and less a feature of the collection. The separation and sale of loose tins had to cease because of the absence of a market and very few textiles were recovered from domestic refuse. However, a total of 511 tons of waste paper valued at £3,633 was recovered and sold to the Council's merchants. Towards the end of the year there was an increased demand for waste paper with a corresponding increase in price.

HOUSING

During the year the Ministry of Housing and Local Government confirmed Compulsory Purchase Orders affecting properties in Mulberry Street, Dover Street, Pudsey, East Street, Ebenezer Street and Walton Croft,Farsley.

The department maintained its rate of clearance in accordance with the provisional programme prepared in 1965 and during the year a further 72 houses were included in clearance programmes for submission to the Ministry. There is likely to be some delay in the future in dealing with properties of this kind due to the slow rate at which tenants are being re-housed by the Corporation.

Several voluntary closing orders were accepted by the Committee and the tenants re-housed. This procedure has, to my mind, decided advantages, particularly in properties which are in future clearance areas. Although the problem of slum clearance is a national one it is mainly concerned with conditions in the industrial north of the country, towns which were built ad a result of the industrial revolution, and it would appear that particularly in the large cities the rate of slum clearance and re-housing is not making a marked impression on the problem, and that some other means must be found of solving the problem caused by the occupation of slum properties. The position undoubtedly resulted in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government requesting local authorities to seriously consider the provision of Improvement Areas in their districts . It was considered that

there are many houses which are deteriorating as the result of lack of repair but also are short of standard amenities such as bath, wash-basin, internal watercloset, ventilated foodstore and a hot water supply, but which could, by reasonable expenditure and the provision of Improvement Grants render the property up to Housing Act standard with a minimum life of 15 years. Unfortunately the legislation provided to local authorities to proceed with this problem proved ponderous and the whole success of the scheme depended on the co-operation and assent of the occupiers of premises. A survey of the borough was carried out and many properties were marked down for consideration for improvements. A start was made on properties in Bryan Street, Farsley, and, of a total of 25 houses considered, by the end of the year 4 had been improved.

The committee also decided to proceed with 11 dwellinghouses which were acquired for the purpose of re-housing in Poplar Square and Prospect Square, Farsley, and adjoining a block of properties which have already been repaired and improved. It is estimated that the cost of bringing these houses up to standard will be approximately £600 each but it must be pointed out that this will provide a unit of accommodation very suitable for an elderly couple.

It was also decided to repair and modernise two cottages, 10 and 12 Roker Lane, Pudsey, in this manner and work was proceeding towards the end of the year.

It is my opinion that in view of the likelihood of an increase in work of this kind which is the department's responsibility the Health Committee should directly consider and make decisions on Improvement Grants affecting such schemes.

During the year it was quite impossible to recommence house to house inspections. This, I feel, is work which should be carried out as I am satisfied that there are many dwellinghouses in the borough which are deteriorating due to lack of repair, these being, of course, mainly tenanted houses. It is anticipated, however, that should staffing problems in the department be resolved a start on house to house inspections could be made in the very near future.

FOOD HYGIENE

The steady improvement in the standards of hygiene was maintained in the food shops of the borough. The general public are becoming increasingly aware of the necessity for scrupulous cleanliness in such premises and this must be considered one of the main reasons for this improvement. Furthermore, as reported in previous reports, there is an ever-increasing tendency for shopkeepers to instal refrigerators and refrigerated counters and other means of preserving food. I am somewhat concerned at the habit of showing open foods in a window without protection against flies and dust. This applies particularly to bread, cakes and bread confectionery.

The standards reached in food preparation premises are not so good and the technical staff found many defects in food hygiene which could have been avoided if staff of the particular firm had an elementary knowledge of food hygiene and showed the right attitude in the application of basic rules.

The gradual changeover to the pre-wrapping of foodstuffs has to some extent removed the danger of contamination at the retail shops but accentuates the necessity for increased vigilance by all concerned in premises where such foods are prepared and wrapped. It is disturbing to me to see dogs being admitted to food premises and I am of the opinion that legislation should be provided to prohibit this. Until such legislation is available it is obviously very difficult for shopkeepers to ask customers to leave dogs outside the shop.

During the year two prosecutions were taken against local food traders for selling or exposing for sale unsound foods and penalties were inflicted by the magistrates in each case.

As previously stated, I believe that employees in the food trades would benefit considerably by a course in food hygiene and I would suggest that the Chamber of Trade, together with the local Technical Institute, might consider the provision of such a course.

Particular attention was given to milk distribution in the borough. As can be seen from the statistics milk samples were taken for keeping quality, for the presence of tuberculosis and brucellosis and also chemical samples were taken for analysis by the County Analyst.

I am concerned to some extent with the sale of food in the open, particularly by street hawkers. Every effort is made to control this matter by registration, but it is obvious that the itinerant hawker can enter the borough, sell his products, and leave unnoticed to the department. The sale of ice cream particularly comes under this category.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

All public conveniences were inspected daily and thoroughly cleansed three times a week. Once again I have to report wanton and serious damage and misuse of the conveniences. Damage is reported almost daily, broken windows, damaged pedestals, locks and doors and conveniences left in a filthy state by users. It is difficult to find an answer to this problem.

During the year the public conveniences in Hainsworth Park were re-built and made as vandal-proof as possible and the Council agreed in principle to provide new blocks of conveniences at Rodley and in Town Street, Farsley.

None of the conveniences in the borough are provided with washing facilities. However desirable these may be it would seem that at the present time the provision of such facilities would simply mean that additional equipment was available for damage. It was decided that as locks on conveniences became damaged they would not be replaced so that most of the conveniences have now free access for users.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND REGULATIONS

A request was received from the County Fire Service suggesting that the responsibility for the testing of new appliances and the inspection of premises for licensing purposes should be delegated to that service. The Committee decided against this and your officers inspected all premises prior to the issue of annual licences.

Storage tanks which have been in use for ten years or over were pressure tested and all new tanks and installations were inspected and tested by your officers before licences were issued.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This very important piece of legislation places a heavy responsibility on a local authority and particularly the Health Department. It came into operation on the 1st of May when it was necessary for all premises to be registered. The department has the responsibility of enforcing compliance with the regulations regarding cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, accommodation for clothing, seating, eating, floors, passages and stairs, fencing of machinery, prohibition of heavy work and the prevention of dangerous conditions. An initial survey of all such premises was made and it is estimated that some 350 premises are affected.

It was not possible to make a detailed start on inspections during the year but it is expected that the task of inspecting all these premises in detail will commence early in 1965.

As can be seen by the multiplicity of work carried out by the department and the duties for which it is responsible that it is essential that this work of public health must not be neglected or curtailed.

With a rapidly growing borough like Pudsey the position must be properly assessed and I would urge the Council to make appointments of additional qualified staff as early as possible. In my view the minimum of two additional Public Health Inspectors is required if all these duties are to be carried out satisfactorily.

Finally, I give my sincere thanks to the Chairman of this committee, Councillor George Dunkerley, and to all members of the committee for their interest in public health work.

I am most grateful to my staff for their loyalty and the interest they have shown in their work and I would mention in particular Mr G. Holmes, my deputy, Mr W. Hodgkinson the General Foreman and Mrs F.M. Cummins, Senior Clerk.

I am

Yours faithfully

H. FOSTER

Chief Public Health Inspector

RECORD OF INSPECTIONS

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT	Primary Visits	Revisits
Houses inspected	553	540
Houses needing repair	257	327
Nuisances	393	295
Complaints investigated	821	205
Drainage visits	462	303
Sanitary accommodation	107	53
Public conveniences	204	36
Tips	608	55
Refuse Collection	327	40
Refuse Accommodation	292	98
Water Supply	297	174
Water samples, Bact. exam.	141	
Chemical Analysis	3	3
Verminous Premises	20	7
Disinfestation	56	38
Infectious disease	267	52
Disinfection	4	2
Offensive trades	1	5
Stables, piggeries, etc.	49	55
Miscellaneous	331	46
SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACT		
Inspections	58	11
HOUSING ACT		
Overcrowding	12	6
Measured for P.N.	8	3
Applications for C. Houses	422	79
Section 9 Inspection	22	71
Section 16 and 17 Inspection	30	249
Section 42 Inspection	132	1237
Improvement grants	119	67
Miscellaneous	853	71
OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT	495	36
FOOD AND DRUGS ACT		
Samples taken, Milk bact. T.T. past.	18	
Pasteurised	1	
T.T.	145	
Butchers and Meat Premises	35	2
Canteens, Cafes, Restaurants	51	13
Ice cream premises	15	
Bakehouses	21	7
Confectioners Shops	18	5
Grocers Shops	113	7
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	17	1
Fried Fish Shops	11	3
Meat and Food Premises	82	12
Sweet Shops	19	4
Licensed Premises	10	2
Miscellaneous	69	1

	Primary Visits	Revisits
FACTORIES ACT		
Factories with power	50	17
Factories without power	16	1
Outworkers	44	7
Miscellaneous	8	
SHOPS ACT		
Health (Sec. 38, 1950)	19	3
Forms	14	1
Miscellaneous	30	9
PESTS ACT		
Rat infestation	145	47
Mouse infestation	11	
Sewer Manholes	70	49
DISEASES OF ANIMALS		
Visits	9	3
W.R.C.C. (G.P.) ACT		
Hairdressers	15	4
Hawkers Premises	7	1
CLEAN AIR ACT		
Visits	538	174
Observations	82	8
Pollution Measurements	2440	
MISCELLANEOUS		
Interviews	1300	
Meetings, etc.	200	
PETROLEUM ACT		
Petroleum Stores	42	53
Miscellaneous	1	
	13010	4598

NOTICES

	Served		Complied with:	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
Public Health Act	202	70	205	14
Factories	11	2	5	
Clean Air Act	93	9	20	
Shops			6	
Rats & Mice	2	2	2	
Food & Drugs	11	1	9	1
Housing	28	10	9	6
Petroleum	3		2	
Milk & Dairies	2			
Default action			16	16
	352	94	274	37

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

	Tins	Weight
Cereals	(bulk)	21 lbs
Cheese	-	7 lbs 8 ozs
Custard powder	2	1 lb 8 ozs
Peanut butter	2	1 lb
Fish	141	87 lbs 4 ozs
Fruit	344	458 lbs 12 ozs
Jam	35	37 lbs 8 ozs
Meat	874	2055 lbs
Milk	84	106 lbs
Milk puddings	78	96 lbs
Pickles	4	4 lbs
Puddings	2	1 lb
Shellfish	6	1 lb
Soup	72	51 lbs 8 ozs
Spagetti	3	2 lbs
Syrup	1	8 ozs
Vegetables	457	347 lbs
Frozen foods	521 pkts.	137 lbs
Butter	-	7 lbs
Cream	1	1 lb
Yorkshire pudding	1 pkt	4 ozs
Sauce	5	2 lbs
Mustard	1	2 ozs
Rabbits	1 case	30 lbs
Salt	1	1 lb 8 ozs

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE

Floors repaired	8	Inspection chamber provided	13
Wallplaster repaired	3	Inspection chamber repaired	7
Ceiling plaster repaired	1	Cesspools emptied	6
Windows repaired	11	Cesspools repaired	2
Windows made to open	3	Septic tank & filters repaired	5
Doors repaired	4	Septic tank & filters provided	8
Fireplaces repaired	4	FACTORIES	
Ovens repaired/renewed	1	Ventilated space provided	1
Sinks replaced/repaired	7	Conveniences provided	4
Waste pipes repaired	21	Conveniences repaired	2
Waste pipes cleared	13	Ventilation provided/improved	3
Water supply repaired	24	Conveniences cleansed	8
Water supply improved	66	BAKEHOUSES	
Roofs repaired	31	Cleansed	2
Chimneys repaired	10	Improved	1
Walls repaired	10	OTHER FOOD PREP. PREMISES	
D.P.C. provided	1	Cleansed	3
Eavesgutters repaired/renewed	24	Improved	4
R.W.Ps repaired/renewed	22	SHOPS	
Vent Shafts	6	Conveniences provided	1
W.Cs provided	1	Washing facilities provided	3
W.Cs repaired	46	Seats provided	1
W.Cs cleansed	10	Forms	7

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE (continued)

W.Cs abolished	2
Def. pailclosets replaced	1
Dustbins provided	108
Rooms cleansed	17
Rooms disinfected	9
Rooms disinfested (vermin)	16
Premises disinfested (rats)	140
Premises disinfested (mice)	62
Houses demolished	40
Houses closed	12
Drains tested	170
Drains inspected	103
Drains cleared	174
Drains repaired	49
Drains provided	13

LICENSED PREMISES	
Ventilation provided	1
PETROLEUM REGULATIONS	
Petroleum Tanks tested	14
Petroleum tanks provided	9
Petroleum tanks filled in	2
CLEAN AIR ACT	
Fireplaces converted	188
MISCELLANEOUS	
Offensive Accum. removed	17
Watercourses cleared	8

TOTAL SALVAGE YIELD 1940 - 1964 INCLUSIVE

11025 TONS VALUE £65,870

	1940/58		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		TOTALS	
MATERIALS	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £	Tons	Value £
Paper	5090	36751	490	3445	582	4075	560	3993	324	2158	420	2846	511	3633	7977	56901
Textiles	101	1892	2	24	5	82	2	23	2	22	2	37	-	-	114	2080
Metals	736	1521	2	13	5	85	11	78	15	31	14	27	-	-	783	1755
Glass	100	400	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	400
Bones	22	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	100
Rubber	13	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	31
Kitchen waste	2016	4603	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2016	4603
TOTAL:	8078	45298	494	3482	592	4242	573	4094	341	2211	436	2910	511	3633	11025	65870

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The staff is normally made up of:-

1 - General Foreman
1 - Assistant Foreman
6 - Chargehands
14 - Dustmen
2 - Salvage Workers
2 - Tip Men
7 - Drivers

One of the tipmen is responsible for driving the Fordson Major Tractor and the other tipman is responsible for driving the J.C.B. mechanical shovel.

The number of vehicles comprises:-

2 - S & D Fore & Aft Tippers with compression plates (18/25 cu.yds).
2 - Karrier dual tip (18 cu.yds).
2 - Karrier C.K.3 Side Loaders (10/12 cu.yds).
1 - Karrier Gamecock Side Loader (10/12 cu.yds).
1 - Karrier Gamecock Side Loader, dual purpose (10/12 cu.yds).
1 - Commer Van (replaced by Austin Van in November 1964)
1 - Fordson Major Tractor with bulldozer blade and rear loading shovel
1 - J.C.B. Loading Shovel.

During the year 770,227 dustbins and paper sacks and 1346 pailclosets were emptied and the contents disposed of, at a total cost of approximately £28,973.

The department was responsible for collecting refuse from 13,403 dwellinghouses and approximately 1,300 other premises, making a grand total of 14703 premises approximately.

In connection therewith refuse is removed from approximately 15,509 dustbins and 22 pailclosets.

SALVAGE SCHEME

The total amount of salvage collected in the year 1964 realised the sum of £3,633.

Since salvage work commenced in the borough in July 1940 the total amount collected is 11,025 tons, valued at £65,870.

Salvage Figures

	Tons	£
Waste Paper	511	3,633

The number of closets in the borough is 14,526 approximately, comprising 14,179 pedestal waterclosets, 80 waste waterclosets and 22 pailclosets.

SEWERAGE

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor has furnished me with the following details:-

Sewers constructed during the year are:-

	Length	Size
Wadlands Rise, Farsley	171 yds	9"
Wadlands Close, Farsley	114 yds	9"
Wadlands Grove, Farsley	46 yds	9"
Chatsworth Fall, Pudsey	179 yds	9"
Carr Hill Grove, Calverley	331 yds	9"
Richardshaw Drive, Pudsey	142 yds	9"
Richardshaw Road, Pudsey	188 yds	9"
Daleside Grove, Pudsey	77 yds	9"
Upper Carr Lane (part) Calverley	139 yds	9"
Carr Hill Drive, Calverley	237 yds	9"
Carr Hill Rise, Calverley	84 yds	9"

Sewage Disposal Works

No further extensions have been carried out at Houghside Works or Smalewell Works during the year.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

The factories on the register and the visits made by the technical staff to inspect the premises for the provisions as to health were as follows:-

	Number on Register	Number of Visits	Notices
Factories (Mechanical)	203	67)	11
Factories (Non-mechanical)	28	17)	
Bakehouses	30	28	12

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

During the year 393 nuisances were dealt with as compared with 295 in 1963. The number of complaints made to the department was 821. Visits made by the inspectorial staff cover a wide field as shown in the statistics.

Amongst the visits were:-

462 primary visits to inspect drainage work.
170 visits to test drains
(Tests include the hydraulic, colour and chemical tests)
327 visits were made to supervise the refuse collection service
267 visits were made to investigate infectious diseases and 4 premises were disinfected in connection therewith.

422 visits were made to applicants for Council houses who pleading overcrowding or living in insanitary conditions.

Frequent sampling of water supplies was undertaken, and were submitted for bacteriological examination as follows:-

Total	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
114	80	34

13403 dwellinghouses in the borough are connected to the public supply.

There are no ashpits in use in the borough.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

(1) Milk Supply

(a) the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the supervision of the production side of the milk trade. This authority is responsible for ensuring satisfactory distribution.

(b) Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949 to 1960

164 samples of designated milk were taken in the borough for bacteriological examination as follows:-

	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested	149	13
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised	2	-

(c) Chemical Analysis

A total of 6 samples of milk were obtained in the borough by the Public Health Inspectors for this purpose. All were satisfactory.

(2) Meat and Other Foods

The department administered the operation of the Byelaws made in 1950 as to the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and the sale of food in the open air. This work was carried out during the normal routine work of inspecting food premises.

(3) Section 16

214 premises are registered under section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and 130 visits were made during the year. These food premises, by type, and the number of visits made to each are as follows:-

	Premises	Visits
Ice cream premises	136	15
Fish and chip shops	27	14
Cafes etc.	7	64
Meat Products	44	37

Premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream: 1

(4) Food Shops

The number of food shops in the borough, by type of business, is:-

Bakehouses	- 29
Ice-cream manufacturing	- 1
Chocolate moulding	- 1
Fish and chip shops	- 34
Butchers	- 32
Grocers, etc.	- 116
Greengrocers	- 42
Confectioners	- 20
Fishmongers	- 8
Tripe dealers	- 1
Sweet shops	- 43
Restaurants, cafes, snack bars	- 7
Ice-cream retailers	- 136
Supermarkets	- 1

HOUSING

1. Number of dwellinghouses in district:- 13403

2. Number of houses included as above,
   (a) back-to-back 1095 approx.
   (b) single-back not known

3. Number of houses included in representations made during the year
   (a) in Clearance Areas 59
   (b) individual unfit houses 21

A. Houses demolished

In Clearance Areas	Houses demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Displaced during year Families
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	22	191	76
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Secs. 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957	18	23	5
(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the M.O. of Health	-	-	-
(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	-	-	-
(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders	-	-	-

B. Unfit Houses Closed	Houses demolished	Displaced during year Persons	Displaced during year Families
(8) Under Secs. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	12	42	11
(9) Under Secs. 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(10) Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

C. Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied	By Owner	By Local Authority
(11) After informal action by local authority	95	-
(12) After formal notice under		
(a) Public Health Acts	59	13
(b) Secs. 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	8	-
(13) Under Sec. 24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-

Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings:-

Clearance Areas	76
Closing Orders, etc.....	16
General Register	21

There is no separate overcrowded category. These figures consist of families housed from the General Register and are not necessarily overcrowded.

RENT ACT, 1957

(a) Number of Certificates of Disrepair granted	Nil
(b) Number of Undertakings to execute repairs given by owners to the local authority	Nil
(c) Number of Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	Nil

New Dwellings

Number of new dwellings completed during the year:-

By the local authority	47
By private enterprise	238

Grants for Conversion or Improvement of Housing Accommodation

	Formal applications received during the year	Applications approved during the year	Number of dwellings completed during the year
(a) Conversions (The number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work)	7	7	13
(b) Improvements	78	78	70

MISCELLANEOUS DUTIES

(a) Petroleum (Consolidated) Act, 1928

Licences were granted in respect of premises under this Act as follows:-
Licences to store petroleum spirit: 55
94 visits were made to such premises.

(b) Diseases of Animals Act

The department has co-operated with the West Riding County Police in this matter. 12 inspections have been made in this connection.

(c) Pests Act, 1949

A free advisory and disinfestation service for destruction of rats and mice has been given to householders over a period of many years. Furthermore, practical assistance at reasonable charges and free advice on ratproofing has been available to industrial premises.

A total of 56 disinfestations were carried out at domestic dwellings. 203 visits and revisits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in respect of 202 rat and mouse infestations and 1 treatment of public sewers were carried out.

I am satisfied that the incidence of infestation in the borough remains at a comparatively low level.

(d) Shops Act

76 visits were made to inspect the health and comfort arrangements for the assistants and also to inspect statutory forms. Visits were made so far as was possible with other committments.

(e) Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Two premises in the borough are registered under this Act.

(f) West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951

33 hairdressers are registered under section 120 of this Act and 19 visits were made to inspect hairdressers premises.

21 hawkers are registered under section 76 of the Act and 8 visits were made in this connection.

(g) Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

This Act came into operation on 1st August, 1964. An initial survey was made of all premises affected by these provisions and 353 premises were registered. 531 primary visits and revisits were made in connection therewith.

(h) Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

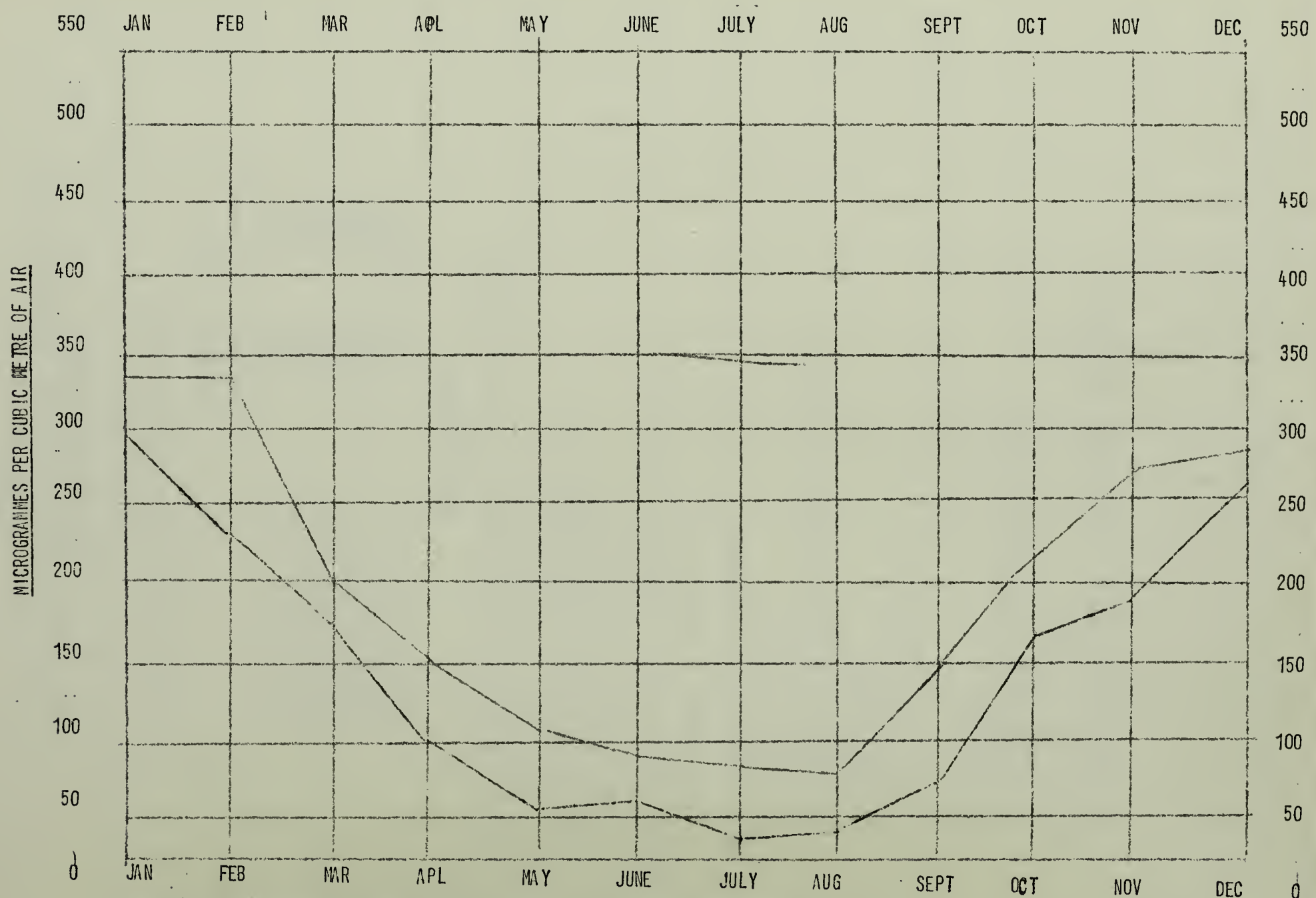
3 licences to keep premises for the boarding of animals were issued for the twelve months period of this report.

(i) Pet Animals Act, 1951

2 licences were issued to keep a pet shop in the borough.

H. FOSTER

Chief Public Health Inspector



Monthly average concentrations of smoke _____ and sulphur dioxide ---------- in the atmosphere at Pudsey measured in microgrammes per cubic metre of air.

APPENDIX

HEALTH SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE WEST RIDING COUNTY COUNCIL
PUBLIC HEALTH DIVISION 5

The Division consists of the following Districts:-

	Population (Mid 1964)	Area (in acres)
Pudsey Borough	36,950	5,323
Horsforth Urban District ...	15,690	2,706
Aireborough Urban District	28,430	6,855
Ilkley Urban District	18,960	8,610
Otley Urban District	11,770	2,934
Wharfedale Rural District ...	7,160	39,378

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer -
A. TELFORD BURN, T.D., M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officers -
ANGELA BROSNAN, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
HELEN M. MITCHELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Assistant County Medical Officers -
G.W. BROWN, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., D.P.H.
JOAN M. MURDOCH, L.M.S.S.A.

Clinic Medical Officers (part-time)
J.A. BINNIE, M.B., Ch.B.
C.W. DUDLEY, M.B., Ch.B.
N. PYECROFT, M.C., M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.
W.W.POLLOCK, M.B., Ch.B.
H. SHAW,M.B.,Ch.B.
G. TWYNHOLM-MASON, M.B., Ch.B.
K.H.L. TODD, M.B., Ch.B.

Dental Officers -
S. MITCHINSON, L.D.S.
R.S. RAISTRICK, L.D.S. (Resigned April 1964)
P.W. THORNTON, L.D.S.

Divisional Nursing Officer -
D. TOPLEY, S.R.N., S.R.F.N., S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. Q.I.D.N.S.

Health Visitors and School Nurses -

Miss P.I. ADAMSON, S.R.N.
Mrs M.J. ARMITAGE, S.R.N., S.C.M.,H.V.Cert. (Queen's Nursing Sister)Resigned 31.5.64)
Mrs I. BLACK, S.R.N., S.C.M.,H.V.Cert.
Miss S. BUCKLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,H.V. Cert. (Appointed 1.5.64)
Mrs E. BARRETT (part-time)
Miss E.B. CRIBB, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss A. DIXON, S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V.Cert.
Miss J.C. FREEMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.,H.V.Cert.
Mrs E.E. GREEN, S.R.N., S.C.M.,H.V. Cert.
Miss M.W. HUGGAN,S.R.N.,S.C.M., (Part 1) H.V.Cert.
Mrs N.S. HOLLIDAY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,H.V. Cert.
Mrs A.KERTON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss R. KITCHEN (part-time) S.R.N.
Miss H. LOH, S.R.N., S.C.M.,H.V. Cert. M.R.S.H. (Appointed 22. 7. 64)
Mrs V.D. LEES, S.R.N., S.M.B. (part 1) (part-time) (Appointed 5.5. 64)
Miss H. MURPHY, S.R.N.,S.C.M., H.V. Cert. (appointed 1. 6. 64)
Mrs I. MORTIMER,S.R.N.,S.C.M.,H.V. Cert.
Miss A.J. MOVERLEY, S.R.N.,S.C.M. H.V. Cert.
Mrs Y. NELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Mrs K. ROBINSON, S.R.N., S.C.M.,H.V. Cert.
Mrs M. SNOWDEN, S.R.N.,S.C.M. (part 1) H.V. Cert. (Resigned 31.3.64)
Mrs J.B.R. REES,S.R.N., S.C.M. H.V. Cert.
Mrs M. TILLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.
Miss G.THOMSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
Mrs M.A.WILLMORE,S.R.N., R.M.N.,C.M.B.(part 1) H.V. Cert.

Midwives -

Miss W. GIBSON, S.R.N.,S.C.M. (Relief)
Mrs E.C. JAMES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (part-time) Resigned 31.7.64
Mrs D. LAURIE,S.C.M.
Mrs E. MYERS, S.R.N.,S.C.M.(Appointed 1.8.64)
Miss S. TERRELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
Mrs M. PARKER, S.C.M.
Mrs G.N.WOODHALL, S.C.M.

Home Nurses -

Mrs E. BARWICK,S.R.N.(Appointed 1. 6. 64)
Mrs E.M. BATTY, S.R.N. (Queen's Nursing Sister)
Mrs H.M. BURNELL, S.R.N. (Queen's Nursing Sister)
Mrs C.M.W. COLVIN, S.R.N. (Queen's Nursing Sister)
Mrs C. COOPER, S.R.N. (Queen's Nursing Sister)
Mrs N.A. DAVIES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's Nursing Sister)
Miss J.E. HARDY,S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's Nursing Sister)
Mrs A.C.FIELD, S.R.N. (Queen's Nursing Sister)
Miss D.HALFPENNY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's Nursing Sister)
Mrs H.K. HATFIELD,S.R.N., (Deceased 16. 5. 64)
Mrs C.B. OVEREND, S.R.N. (Appointed 15. 6. 64)
Mrs E. RAMSDEN, S.R.N. (Queen's Nursing Sister) part-time.
Miss V.G. SEAGER,S.R.N.,S.C.M. part-time (Resigned 24.1.64)
Miss J. WHITFIELD, S.R.N.,S.R.F.N., S.C.M. (Queen's Nursing Sister)
Miss A. WILKINSON, S.R.N.,S.C.M. (T.B.Nurs.Cert). (Queen's Nursing Sister).

Home Nurse/Midwives -

Miss M. BRADLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Resigned 14. 4. 64)
Miss E. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Appointed 12. 4. 64)
Mrs C.I. FELLOWES, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief - appointed 1.12. 64)
Mrs M. MACKIE, S.R.N. S.C.M. (Queen's Nursing Sister)
Miss M. MILLER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's Nursing Sister)
Mrs S.M. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Relief - appointed 24. 2. 64 - resigned 3. 4. 64)
Miss E. SUGDEN, S.R.N., S.C.M. (Queen's Nursing Sister)

Mental Welfare Officers -

Miss P.M. CONWAY
Mr L. KEARNEY
Mr J. ROLLISSON

Senior Mental Welfare Officers

Mr R. ASPINALL
Mrs M.M. de la COUR

V.D. Social Worker -

Mrs E.M. DOIDGE-HARRISON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Speech Therapist

Mrs A.S. LEE

DIVISIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICE -

Senior Clerk
ALTON HARTLEY
1 Assistant Senior Clerk
13 Whole-time clerks
4 part-time clerks

CONSULTANT STAFF AT SPECIALIST SCHOOL CLINICS -
(Provided by Leeds Regional Hospital Board)

CONSULTANT OPHTHALMOLOGIST -
Dr R. HAWE, M.B., Ch.B., B.A.O., D.O.L.

Consultant Aural Surgeon
H. MORRIS JONES, M.C., F.R.C.S., D.L.O.

Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon
J. WISHART, M.B., F.R.C.S.E.

Paediatrician - (provided by Leeds University Department of Paediatrics)
J.M. LITTLEWOOD, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.P. (Ed) D.C.H.

Consultant Audiology Clinic
J. . REES, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.L.O.

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

1. Births

The births notified during the year assignable to the Division were as follows:-

District	Domiciliary		Institutional		Total
	Live	Still	Live	Still	
Pudsey M.B.	157	1	551	12	721
Horsforth U.D.	37	-	229	2	268
Aireborough U.D.	70	-	376	4	450
Ilkley U.D.	24	-	282	6	312
Otley U.D.	16	1	161	2	180
Wharfedale R.D.	8	-	100	-	108
Total:	312	2	1699	26	2039

The proportion of institutional births - 84.6% is above the national average, and is probably accounted for by the fact that there are three general practitioner maternity units in the Divisional Area.

2. Domiciliary Midwifery

There are six midwives and five Home Nurse/Midwives in the Division, two of whom undertake relief duties.

316 domiciliary confinements were attended during the year.

Eleven domiciliary midwives are qualified to administer Analgesics in accordance with the requirements of the Central Midwives' Board and are equipped with the necessary apparatus. Analgesics were administered by domiciliary midwives as follows:-

Pethidine only	Trilene	
	Alone	with Pethidine
10	84	198

Eighteen institutional midwives in practice in the area are qualified to administer Gas and Air Analgesia.

3. Institutional Confinements

All applications for Regional Hospital Board maternity accommodation for expectant mothers in this Division are made by the ante-natal clinic or the patient's own doctor, to the Wharfedale Hospital Management Committee, and accommodation is booked in one or other of the following General Practitioner Maternity Units according to the wishes of the patient:-

Four Gables Maternity Home ... ... 20 beds

The General Hospital, Otley .. .. 11 beds

St. Winifred's Maternity Home ... ... 14 beds

At each of these units it is possible for the patient's own doctor to attend the confinement if desired.

Prior notice of the discharge of maternity cases from the Maternity Units under the control of the Ilkley and Otley Hospital Management Committee is sent direct to the Divisional Public Health Office, thus enabling immediate follow-up by the midwife, or health visitor, as appropriate, to be arranged.

4. Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics

Prior to the inception of the National Health Service ante-natal care was mainly provided at the ante-natal clinics of local authorities. Now an increasing number of general practitioners are providing ante-natal care for their booked patients under the Maternity Medical Service of the National Health Service and more women are seeking a bed in hospital.

The following attendances were made during the year:-

Name of Clinic	Number of separate sessions held during year					No. of patients who attended during year		Total no. of attendances	
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Midwives (excluding mother-craft and relaxation)	General Practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff	Total	ante-natal	post-natal	ante-natal	post-natal
PUDSEY	47	-	5	-	52	69	9	316	10
FARSLEY	-	-	50	-	50	115	-	316	-
CALVERLEY	-	-	29	-	29	79	24	216	28
HORSFORTH	-	-	23	-	23	14	3	65	3
RAWDON	-	-	12	-	12	30	-	68	-
YEADON	-	-	24	-	24	33	2	80	2
GUISELEY	13	-	-	-	13	14	-	25	-
OTLEY	-	349	-	-	49	21	-	101	-
Totals:	60	49	143	-	252	375	38	1188	43

5. Ante-Natal Relaxation Exercize Clinics

These clinics, by teaching the mother the functions of labour pains and the course of labour, by teaching her relaxation and preparing her for labour by a course of ante-natal exercises, can do much to help her to approach her confinement with understanding and confidence.

The following attendances were made during the year:-

Name of Clinic	No. of separate sessions held during year	No. of patients who attended during the year			No. of attendances made during year		
		Institutionally booked	Domiciliary booked	Total	Institutionally booked	Domiciliary booked	Total
Pudsey	42	35	1	36	70	8	78
Farsley	48	22	12	34	173	49	222
Calverley	48	31	11	42	241	54	295
Horsforth	46	50	29	79	400	203	603
Guiseley	46	73	4	77	403	20	423
Ilkley	52	91	3	94	663	19	682
Burley	41	34	2	36	95	20	115
Otley	39	67	3	70	403	11	414
Totals:	362	403	65	468	2448	384	2832

Dental Treatment of Expectant Mothers

Facilities are available for expectant and nursing mothers to receive priority dental treatment through the County Council's Scheme either at the County Dental Clinic at Pudsey, Horsforth and Ilkley, or from their own dentist. The services of a private dental practitioner can, however, only be utilised under the scheme when it is not reasonable to expect the patient to attend a County Dental Clinic. Under the scheme all treatment, including the provision of dentures, is entirely free. Dental treatment for nursing mothers under the County Scheme extends up to twelve months after confinement.

With effect from the 15th May, 1961, the N.H.S. Dental Service undertook provision of free dentures to the expectant or nursing mothers, thus providing a service identical with the County Scheme. This causes a substantial reduction in the number of applications for dental treatment through the Clinic Service.

CHILD WELFARE SERVICES

1. Infant Welfare Clinics

The following attendances were made during the year:-

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES - 1964

Clinic	No. of infant welfare sessions held during year by					No. of children who attended for the first time during year and were born in			Total number of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in			Total attendances during the year	No. of children referred elsewhere	No. of children on "At Risk" Register
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General Practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff	Total	1964	1963	1959/1960		1964	1963	1959/1960			
Thornbury	24	-	-	-	24	80	103	34	217	573	739	104	1416	2	-
Tyersal	24	-	-	-	24	31	20	5	56	77	105	20	302	1	-
Pudsey	47	53	1	-	101	282	245	93	620	2649	1792	267	4528	-	-
Farsley	-	-	49	-	49	136	147	62	345	385	500	90	975	7	-
Calverley	-	24	29	-	53	102	74	83	259	1030	654	256	1940	10	-
Horsforth	-	53	53	-	106	260	343	219	822	2655	2431	1363	6449	1	-
Rawdon	-	-	52	-	52	72	111	80	263	740	864	233	1837	2	-
Yeadon	49	-	-	-	49	121	126	211	458	1185	1166	1372	3723	1	-
Guiseley	111	40	1	-	152	201	218	120	539	2623	2934	1449	7006	8	-
Otley	95	-	9	-	104	160	143	73	376	1404	1673	322	3339	7	-
Ilkley	53	-	-	-	53	151	119	156	426	1371	1011	1063	3445	20	-
Burley	49	-	-	-	49	61	49	55	165	492	517	337	1346	5	-
Menston	-	40	13	-	53	65	107	29	201	625	816	221	1662	4	-
Bramhope	-	-	44	-	44	46	47	51	144	324	568	518	1410	5	-
Pool	19	6	-	-	25	22	17	9	48	158	158	55	371	-	-
Totals:	471	216	251	-	938	1790	1869	1280	4 939	16211	15928	7670	39809	72	881

2. Premature Infants

Special equipment for use in the nursing of premature babies at home is stationed at the Pudsey (Westroyd,Farsley) Ambulance Depot and at Menston (Buckle Lane) Ambulance Depot, from which it can be delivered to a home at any time day or night, at the request of a doctor or midwife.

Provision is made on the notification of birth card for the birth weight of the infant to be stated, and if it is 5½-lbs. or less, the infant is considered to be premature.

There were 103 premature babies born alive during the year, of which 86 survived over 28 days, giving a survival rate of 83% for the Division compared with 91% in 1963.

Particulars of survival are shown in the following table:-

PREMATURE BABIES BORN DURING 1964 TO MOTHERS NORMALLY RESIDENT IN THE DIVISION

	Born dead			Died in first 24 hours			Died on 2nd to 7th day			Died on 8th to 23rd day			Survived 28 days			TOTAL		
	Under 3 lbs.	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs	Under 3 lbs	3 lbs to 4 lbs	4 lbs to 5½ lbs.
Born in Hospital or Maternity Home																		
Pudsey	2	4	3	5	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	5	22	9	10	28
Horsforth	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	12	1	3	12
Aireborough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	14	1	2	14
Ilkley	1	-	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	3	-	12
Otley	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	2	2	7
Wharfedale	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Born at home																		
Pudsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	5
Horsforth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aireborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ilkley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
Otley	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Wharfedale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Born in Private Nursing Home																		
Pudsey	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3
Horsforth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aireborough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ilkley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
Otley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharfedale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

3. Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

The Health Visitors visit all unmarried mothers and their children who come to the notice of the Health Department to give any necessary help and advice. Effective co-operation exists between the Divisional Public Health Office and the various statutory and voluntary bodies who may be concerned in dealing with the many social problems which these cases frequently present.

The County Council accept financial responsibility within prescribed limits for unmarried mothers admitted to Homes established for their care by voluntary bodies or other authorities, as the authority itself has no such provision.

The number of illegitimate live births in the Division during the year was as follows:-

Area	Illegitimate live births	Percentage of total live births
Pudsey M.B.	34	4.9
Horsforth U.D.	13	5.0
Aireborough U.D.	19	4.2
Ilkley U.D.	18	6.0
Otley U.D.	12	6.7
Wharfedale R.D.	3	3.0

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Address of Distribution Centre	Day	When Open Time
Child Welfare Centre St. Lawrence House, Crawshaw Road Pudsey	Monday Wednesday Friday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2.p.m. to 4 p.m. 9.30 a.m. to 11,45 a.m.
Child Welfare Centre Farfield, Farfield Estate, Farsley	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Chapel Street, Calverley	Wednesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Mobile Clinic, Thornbury Barracks	Alt. Fridays	1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Mobile Clinic, Community Centre Tyersal	Alt. Fridays	9.45 a.m. to 11,45 a.m.
Divisional Public Health Office The Green, Horsforth	Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday	9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily
Child Welfare Centre, Oxford Road Guiseley	Tuesday Thursday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Town Hall, Yeadon	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Methodist Sunday School, Harrogate Road, Rawdon	Thursday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Union Buildings, Boroughgate, Otley	Friday	10.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. 1.30 p.m. to 3 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre Burley-in-Wharfedale	Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, South Hawksworth Street, Ilkley	Wednesday Friday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m. 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Craven Institute, Bramhope	Monday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Weighing Room, Church Room Pool-in-Wharfedale	Alt. Tuesday	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre The Licks, Otley	Thursday	9 a.m. to 12 noon 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

HEALTH VISITING

Prior to 1946 the health visitor was concerned mainly with the welfare of mothers and young children under five years, and although this still continues to be an important part of her work, she is now also concerned, as health teacher and family adviser, with the promotion of health within the whole family. This extension of her work is reflected in the number of other visits made by the health visitors.

During the year practical work was arranged in the Division for health visitor students, who were taking the course of training arranged jointly by Local Health Authorities and the University of Leeds, for the Health Visitors' Certificate.

Details of the Health Visitors' work are given in the following table:-

HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

Cases visited by health visitors	No. of cases (i.e. first visits)	Total visits including first visits but excluding ineffective visits	Ineffective visits
	(1)	(2)	(3)
1. Children born in 1964	1995	7345	1180
2. Children born in 1963	1891	6040	1018
3. Children born in 1959-62	4293	9988	1272
4. Total number of children in lines 1 - 3	8179	23373	3470
5. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding 'domestic help only' visits)	965	1768	79
6. Number included in line 5 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	275	275	1
7. Mentally disordered persons	12	27	-
8. Number included in line 7 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	3	3	-
9. Persons excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	125	172	19
10. Number included in line 9 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	88	88	2
11. Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	248	566	75
12. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	314	503	56
13. Number of tuberculous households visited by tuberculosis visitors (i.e. employed solely on tuberculosis work)	-	-	-

HOME NURSING

The work undertaken by the Home Nursing Service continues to be very heavy. The Service has, however, by enabling more patients to be nursed at home and by making possible the early discharge of patients from hospitals, fulfilled an urgent need by relieving the pressure on hospital accommodation.

The number of cases attended during the year was 1672.

The practice whereby extensive use is made of the home nurses by general practitioners for the giving of injections is still considerable and visits made by the nurses for this purpose only continues at a very high level.

Very close and effective liaison is maintained with general practitioners and the various hospitals in relation to this service.

Each nurse has under her care articles of equipment for loan to patients who are being nursed at home. Large articles of equipment, such as wheel-chairs, etc. are stored in the Divisions and are available for loan to patients as required.

The work performed by Home Nurses during the year is indicated by the following figures:-

Type of Case	Number of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	Number of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
Medical	1216	34760
Surgical	397	8831
Infectious Disease	-	-
Tuberculosis	36	2151
Maternal Complications	21	310
Others	2	7
Totals:	1672	46059
Patients included in above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year	1023	30554
Children included in above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year	59	382
Patients included in above who have had more than 24 visits during the year	558	33790

CHIROPODY SERVICE - 1964

District	No. of sessions held	No. of PATIENTS treated			No. of TREATMENTS given			Remarks
		P.	P.H.	E.M.	P.	P.H.	E.M.	
Pudsey	87	273	10	-	1224	52	-	
Calverley	41	80	6	1	369	25	2	
Horsforth	75	220	19	1	889	90	2	
Burley	34	72	2	-	327	9	-	
Menston	18	41	4	-	196	13	-	
Otley	87	234	20	-	1004	95	-	
Aireborough	128	308	23	-	1434	110	-	
Ilkley	*	509	35	14	2403	188	38	* Patients treated in Chiropodists' Surgeries
Totals:	470	1737	119	16	7866	582	42	

P = Pensioners

P.H. = Physically Handicapped

E.M = Expectant Mothers

HOME HELP SERVICE - 1964

The number of home helps employed at the end of the year was 114. A total of 111,403 hours was worked during the year.

957 cases were provided with Domestic Help during the year, and these were in the following categories in the divisional area.

Maternity including expectant mothers	Aged 65 and over	Mentally disabled under 65	Chronic sick and tubercu-losis under 65	Others under 65	Total
116	719	3	68	51	957

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation and vaccination procedures are carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, at special sessions held in the schools, or by private medical practitioners.

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children at 31st December, 1964, who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date

Age at 31.12. 64 i.e. born in year ...	Under 1 1964	1 to 4 1963 to 1960	5 to 9 1959 to 1955	10 to 14 1954 to 1950	Under 15 Total
Last complete course primary or booster 1960 to 1964					
Pudsey	259	1996	2339	713	5307
Horsforth	95	853	556	294	1798
Aireborough	162	1294	1030	455	2941
Ilkley	127	856	773	211	1967
Otley	72	600	394	110	1176
Wharfedale	45	364	330	125	864
1959 or earlier					
Pudsey	-	-	315	1667	1982
Horsforth	-	-	391	731	1122
Aireborough	-	-	388	1100	1488
Ilkley	-	-	338	917	1255
Otley	-	-	300	701	1001
Wharfedale	-	-	156	330	486

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation in the Division (including temporary residents) during 1964

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955 - 1959	1950 - 1954	Total
Pudsey	260	318	38	10	4	40	1	671
Horsforth	97	137	10	2	1	-	-	247
Aireborough	163	203	17	2	4	3	1	393
Ilkley	127	94	15	4	2	8	2	252
Otley	71	85	13	2	-	1	-	172
Wharfedale	44	44	3	3	1	1	-	96

Total number of children who were given a secondary or re-inforcing injection (i.e. subsequent to complete full course).

Year of Birth	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955 - 1959	1950 - 1954	Total
Pudsey	-	-	-	-	2	454	2	458
Horsforth	-	6	17	6	2	84	3	118
Aireborough	-	11	18	-	4	165	4	202
Ilkley	-	-	1	-	3	138	2	144
Otley	-	-	-	-	5	82	6	93
Wharfedale	-	-	-	-	3	83	5	91

Vaccination against smallpox

Age at date of vaccination	Number of persons vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during 1964								
	Under 1				1	2 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	Total
	0-3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months					
Number vaccinated									
Pudsey M.B.	2	-	2	4	232	26	2	-	268
Horsforth U.D.	-	-	2	9	131	18	4	-	164
Aireborough U.D.	-	-	2	6	244	19	1	-	272
Ilkley U.D.	17	2	4	1	105	15	-	-	144
Otley U.D.	-	4	-	5	68	12	1	-	90
Wharfedale R.D.	-	1	1	3	56	10	3	-	74
Number re-vaccinated									
Pudsey M.B.	-	-	-	-	-	4	6	-	10
Horsforth U.D.	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-	4
Aireborough U.D.	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
Ilkley U.D.	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Otley U.D.	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5
Wharfedale R.D.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2

WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

The West Riding County Council's Scheme for immunisation against whooping cough came into effect on the 1st April, 1952.

Under the scheme immunisation is carried out free of charge at all the Infant Welfare Clinics, or by private medical practitioners.

No. of children at 31.12. 64 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time before that date.

Single or Combined Born in	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1955-1959	1950-1954	Total
No. of children who completed a full course of whooping cough immunisation (including temporary residents) during 1964								
Pudsey M.B.	259	307	38	10	3	-	-	617
Horsforth U.D.	95	135	10	2	1	-	-	243
Aireborough U.D.	160	202	16	2	4	-	-	384
Ilkley U.D.	127	91	15	4	2	-	-	239
Otley U.D.	68	85	13	1	-	-	-	167
Wharfedale R.D.	44	44	3	3	1	-	-	95

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The position at the end of 1964 is given below.

45,268 persons or 38 per cent of the population of the Division had been given adequate protection by the end of the year.

TUBERCULOSIS

There has been close co-operation between the Chest Physicians and the Health Department. Under the agreement reached between the Leeds Regional Hospital Board and the County Council the Chest Physicians employed full-time by the Board undertake on behalf of the County Council certain specified duties in relation to the care, after-care and prevention of tuberculosis.

Tuberculous patients in the Division are visited by the Health Visitor for the area in which they reside.

A more realistic appraisal is now made of the patients before extra nourishment is recommended and the number still receiving free milk at the end of the year was 11.

B.C.G. Vaccination - Contacts

92 contacts of known cases of tuberculosis in the Division were vaccinated by the Chest Physicians on behalf of the County Council during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination - 13 year-old school children

B.C.G. vaccination continues to be available to the 13 year-old school children so that these may be given opportunity of immunisation against tuberculosis before they leave school and come into contact with the mass of the general public when risk of infection is greater.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF 13 YEAR-OLD SCHOOL CHILDREN

1. Acceptances

(a)	No. of 13 year old children on registers at beginning of year	1319
(b)	No. of (a) offered tuberculin testing and vaccination of necessary	1319
(c)	No. of (b) found to have been vaccinated previously	-
(d)	No. of acceptances	1091
(e)	Percentage of acceptances, i.e. (d) to (b) - (c)	82.7%

2. Pre-vaccination of Tuberculin Test

(a)	No. of children tested	995
(b)	Result of test (final if two tests used)	
	(i) Positive...	217
	(ii) Negative	742
	(iii) Not ascertained	36
(c)	Percentage positive, i.e. (b) (i) to (b) (i) + (ii)	22.6%

3. Vaccination

No. vaccinated	742

Mass Radiography

The following survey was undertaken by the Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board during the year -

Survey undertaken at (1)	Number examined (2)	Abnormalities Discovered			
		Tuberculosis		*	
		Active (3)	Inactive (4)	Other (5)	Total (6)
S. Cordingley Limited, Pudsey	66	-	-	-	-
A.W. Hainsworth & Sons Ltd., Farsley	97	-	-	1	1
Leigh Mills Limited, Pudsey	230	2 ≠	1	3	6
J.Walton & Sons, Calverley	75	-	-	-	-
M. & C.W. Centre, Calverley	359	-	-	6	6
Holly Park Mill, Calverley	70	-	-	2	2
Towler Bros. (Patents) Limited, Rodley	176	-	2	-	2
Kellett,Brown & Co. Limited, Calverley	79	-	-	2	2
M. & C.W.Centre, Farsley	258	-	1	1	2
Totals:	1409	2 ≠	4	15	21

≠ Both resident outside Divisional Area.
* The non-tuberculous abnormalities are classified as follows:-

Condition	No.
Bacterial or virus pulmonary infections	1
Bronchiectasis	1
Pulmonary fibrosis: non-tuberculosis	2
Benign neoplasms of lungs and mediastinum...	3
Sarcoidosis	2
Pleural thickening	1
Abnormalities of diaphragm and oesophagus	2
Cardiovascular lesions: congenital	2
Cardiovascular lesions: acquired	1

RECUPERATIVE HOMES

General convalescence is provided by the West Riding County Council in Convalescent Homes throughout the country in approved cases on the recommendation of the patient's doctor. Such convalescence is intended to provide a rest and change of environment for those who require it and is distinct from convalescence provided as a continuation of hospital treatment which is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board.

The following figures show the cases resident in the Division which were dealt with during the year:-

	Pudsey	Horsforth	Aireborough	Ilkley	Otley	Wharfedale
On waiting list at beginning of year	-	-	-	-	1	-
Applications received ...	11	8	21	-	9	3
Applications cancelled ...	5	3	10	-	3	2
Cases admitted ...	6	5	11	-	7	1
On waiting list at end of year	-	-	-	-	-	-

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF NURSING HOMES

The following Nursing Homes which are registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, were inspected by the medical staff of the Division during the year:-

Name and Address	No. of beds provided
Jesmond Nursing Home New Street, Farsley	7
St. Joseph's Convalescent Home Outwood Lane, Horsforth, Leeds	45
Fairholm, Hebers Ghyll Drive Ilkley *	14
Chevin Hall, Otley	24 x
'Ardenlea', Queen's Drive Ilkley ✓	33
Oakbank Nursing Home, Outwood Lane, Horsforth ✓	10

* Registration cancelled 25. 8. 64.

✓ Registered April 1963

x Registered under M.H.A. 1959.

REGISTRATION AND INSPECTION OF DISABLED AND OLD PERSONS' HOMES

Homes registered under the National Assistance Act were inspected jointly with the Divisional Welfare Officer.

There are eight such Homes in the Division, namely:-

Ernest Ayliffe Home for Deaf and Dumb, Rawdon
Grattan Court for Old Ladies, Otley
Haversham Court, Ben Rhydding
Methodist Home for the Aged (Glen Rosa) Ilkley
Ghyll Court, Ilkley
Brooklands, Harper Lane, Yeadon
Lynwood, 18, Alexandra Road, Pudsey
Fairholm, Hebers Ghyll Drive, Ilkley (Registered February,1965)

MEDICAL SUPERVISION OF CHILDREN'S HOMES

There are six Homes within the Divisional Area under the administrative supervision of the County Children's Officer.

These Homes are visited at least monthly as a matter of routine and a full scale medical examination is held twice yearly.

Names and number of places provided are:-

Southville, Stanningley	8 boys 8 girls
Crawshaw House, Pudsey	7 boys 5 girls
Hill Top, Ilkley	26 boys
Wheatley Lawns, Ilkley	24 Infants (Nursery)
Inglewood, Otley	7 boys 9 girls
The Court, Burley-in-Wharfedale	22 boys

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following medical examinations were carried out by the Divisional Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officers in the Division during the year:-

Medical Examination of Staff of Local Authorities for Superannuation Purposes, etc.

West Riding County Council	49
Pudsey Borough Council	22
Horsforth Urban District Council	14
Aireborough Urban District Council	7
Ilkley Urban District Council	4
Otley Urban District Council	-
Wharfedale Rural District Council	-

COMPREHENSIVE TRAINING CENTRE 1964

There were 63 patients on the register at the beginning of the year. In January 1963 the special care unit opened and the admission of six seriously handicapped children together with other admissions and discharges brought the total on register to 65 at the year end.

Attendance was on the average 83%.

Contract work has been undertaken for the County Supplies Department and local firms. Work sold after display at sales of work also attracted repeat orders from private individuals.

Normal training activities have continued and visits were arranged.

The parent association, one organisation for both centres, continues its activities and has made useful gifts after consultation with the supervisor. Other organisations, such as W.V.S. and Round Table, also take an interest in the work of the centre. Ministers of religion have paid visits. Visits by central office staff are frequent in consequence of industrial activities. Efforts were continued to secure transfer of patients to employment elsewhere and adult females were successfully placed.

The usual popular functions have been held, Summer Fair, Harvest Festival, Christmas Carol Service.

JUNIOR TRAINING CENTRE 1964

This centre is for reception of patients up to ten years of age

There were 26 patients on the register when the year began and 26 at the year end. The average attendance was 88%. Admissions are mainly of children entering training for the first time, the exceptions being transferred cases.

There is no productive work and activities are chiefly concerned with sense and habit training, especially hygiene.

Patients are usually transferred to the Comprehensive Training Centre on attaining the age of eleven years.

Parents of newly admitted patients have expressed appreciation of improved behaviour in their children.

Nearly all patients in this centre need constant personal supervision. The effect of staff absence through sickness or detachment to courses is therefore very great. An experienced domestic worker is called upon to assist by working extra time on occasions of staff absence.

A small group of girls from the neighbouring Junior Mixed School asked permission to visit the centre during the lunch period. The head obtained written permission from the girls' parents and they regularly visit to play with our patients and perform small services approved by the supervisor.

There is one parent teacher association for both centres in Horsforth. The centre was provided with television and free maintenance by a well known firm of television rentals.

MENTAL HEALTH

Many of the proposals made under the Mental Health Act 1959 which relate to the development of community services are being implemented. They are aimed at enabling mentally disordered persons to be as far as possible integrated in the community and yet continue to receive treatment and care. In certain parts of the West Riding hostels exist or are being constructed for subnormal children and sub-normal adults - persons who cannot for a variety of reasons be cared for in a domiciliary environment. It is hoped these hostels will constitute a real link between hospital care and community membership in its full meaning.

A considerable number of patients receive treatment at out-patients clinics and many more on a day-hospital basis, severance from the family and social environment being thereby avoided; in itself an aspect of treatment. The more severely ill patient is generally admitted, of course, to an acute treatment unit the aim of which is to carry out intensive therapy with the object of effecting early return to the community. Experience shows that the stay in such a unit can be a matter of a few weeks.

The Mental Welfare Authority's pre-care and after-care services, provided through mental welfare officers, greatly assist liaison between general practitioners and consultant psychiatrists. Social conditions which often have a bearing on a patient's illness can be relieved by help and advice of a m ental welfare officer, and such activity occasionally averts more serious mental disturbance. These officers consult daily with housing managers, probation officers, health visitors and so on, and assist in ensuring that available services are engaged in alleviation of social aspects of a patient's case.

Farsley After-Care Clinic

This Clinic, opened in 1961, is now held monthly in 'Farfield House', Farsley, on a Thursday afternoon. Patients seen there by Doctor H.B. Milne, the Consultant Psychiatrist, are normally those discharged from High Royds Hospital, but a few have previously been under care and are referred to him for opinion. During the year 9 sessions have been held and 110 appointments have been made, of which 77 were kept. This Clinic provides a centre based in the community and serving the immediate area, thus reducing travelling in which patients were previously involved in their attendance at out-patient clinics, normally in general hospitals.

Scalebor Park Area

The Psychiatric Club in Ilkley started early in 1964. Weekly meetings are held and an average of some 18 patients attend for social and recreational activities including slide and film shows, dancing, inter-club exchange visits, outings to the theatre and so on. A Group went on holiday together. There is definite evidence that the Club fulfills a need and that some patients or patients may indeed be kept out of hospital.

Liaison between mental welfare officers and hospital consultants is such that an officer virtually continues case work whilst a patient may be in hospital. There were those patients who were helped to find employment and received support whilst working. A nucleus of understanding and sympathetic employers is in being, and officers find many of them happy to co-operate to the extent of regularly checking on work environment, or a patients' medication, and such other detail as may be contributory to recovery. There are patients not only needing placement in work but who have to be suitably lodged and cared for, and this is being done.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Medical Inspection of Pupils attending Maintained Primary and Secondary Schools in the Division during the year ended 31st December 1964

Periodic Medical Inspections - Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected

Age Group inspected (by years of birth) (1)	No. of pupils inspected (2)	Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No. (3)	% of Col. 2 (4)	No. (5)	% of Col. 2 (6)
1960 and later	76	75		1	
1959	816	809		7	
1958	726	720		6	
1957	95	95		-	
1956	1065	1061		4	
1955	460	459		1	
1954	35	35		-	
1953	902	901		1	
1952	546	546		-	
1951	92	92		-	
1950	786	781		5	
1949 and earlier	397	396		1	
Total:	5996	5970	99.57%	26	.43%

Number of Individual Pupils found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups inspected (by year of birth) (1)	For defective vision (excluding squint) (2)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Return of Defects (3)	Total individual pupils (4)
1960 and later	-	-	-
1959	16	86	97
1958	10	62	69
1957	3	12	14
1956	24	32	53
1955	14	17	29
1954	3	6	8
1953	37	44	72
1952	33	47	77
1951	1	11	12
1950	31	21	50
1949 and earlier	10	5	15
Total:	182	343	496

Infestation with Vermin

(i)	Total number of examinations in the schools by the school nurse or other authorised persons	27,712
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested	234
(iii)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act (1944)	Nil
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944)	Nil

Minor Ailments Clinics

	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year 1964
(a) Skin -	
Ringworm - Scalp	-
- Body	-
Scabies	-
Impetigo	6
Other skin diseases	73
Eye Diseases (External and other, but excluding errors of refraction and squint	7
Ear Nose and Throat Defects	21
Miscellaneous (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc).	107
(b) Total number of attendances at Minor Ailments Clinics	703

PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

	ENTRANTS		LEAVERS		OTHERS		TOTAL	
	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)	(T)	(O)
Skin	4	47	6	25	10	79	20	151
Eyes - a. Vision	26	34	41	165	115	319	182	518
b. Squint	12	33	-	13	4	49	16	95
c. Other	3	6	2	17	3	26	8	49
Ears - a. Hearing	3	27	-	7	15	47	18	81
b. Otitis Media..	4	16	-	1	-	16	4	33
c. Other	1	34	-	1	-	8	1	43
Nose and Throat	40	139	-	10	22	92	62	241
Speech	28	44	-	3	24	28	52	75
Lymphatic Glands	-	32	-	-	-	19	-	51
Heart	3	24	1	6	3	37	7	67
Lungs	2	40	2	16	1	58	5	114
Developmental -								
a. Hernia	1	4	-	-	2	12	3	16
b. Other	-	104	1	4	13	64	14	172
Orthopaedic -								
a.Posture.. ...	2	5	1	13	4	20	7	38
b. Feet	23	46	5	14	30	75	58	135
c. Other	6	56	2	12	6	32	14	100
Nervous System								
a. Epilepsy ...	4	1	-	3	3	11	7	15
b. Other	-	2	-	2	-	9	-	13
Psychological -								
a. Development..	-	6	-	2	1	16	1	24
b. Stability ...	-	33	1	6	3	31	4	70
Abdomen	2	5	1	1	2	9	5	15
Other	10	76	4	22	23	99	37	197
Totals:	174	814	67	343	284	1156	525	2313

Ophthalmic Clinics

No. of sessions held during year	44
No. of cases dealt with:-	
Errors of refraction (including squint)	937
Other conditions	-
No. of pupils for whom glasses were prescribed	432

Orthopaedic Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year	4	
No. of individual patients seen	23	26
Total number of attendances	27	27
Total number of patients treated at clinic by physiotherapist (including cases continuing treatment from previous year)	6	11
Total number of attendances	74	167

Ear Nose and Throat Clinic

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year	9	
No. of individual children	4	52
No. of above -		
(a) referred for operative treatment	3	32
(b) who obtained operative treatment	-	10
(c) treated at school clinic	-	-
Total number of attendances at consultant clinic	4	67

Paediatric Clinic

No. of sessions held during year	22	
No. of individual patients seen (including cases continuing from previous year)...	10	43
Total No. of attendances at clinic	18	68

Child Guidance Clinic

No. of cases seen	17

Speech Therapy

1. Total number of sessions held during year	462
2. (a) No. of new cases treated during year	82
(b) No. of cases already attending for treatment from previous year	134
(c) Total No. of cases treated (a + b)	216
3. No. of cases awaiting treatment at end of year	5
4. No. of visits made to schools	381
5. No. of home visits	101

Analysis of cases treated during year

	Boys	Girls
1. Stammering	24	6
2. Defects of articulation		
(a) Dyslalia	79	23
(b) Sigmatism	12	8
(c) Rhinolalia, due to:-		
(i) Cleft palate ...	1	2
(ii) Nasal obstruction.	-	1
(d) Dysarthria	1	-
3. Aphasia	-	1
4. Defective speech due to:-		
(i) Educational subnormality... ..	-	-
(ii) Deafness	-	-
5. Retarded speech development	43	15
6. Dysphonia	-	-
7. Other defects	-	-

Analysis of cases discharged -

No. of children discharged during year:-

1. Speech normal	69	29
2. Speech improved	9	2
3. Unsuitable for treatment	-	-
4. Non co-operation	-	1
5. Left school	2	2
6. Left district	7	-
7. Other reasons (specify)		
Non-attendance	-	-
Admitted to Special School ...	-	-

Ultra-violet Light Clinics

	Pre-school children	School children
No. of sessions held during year	188	
No. of children treated	58	68
Total No. of attendances	547	935

YOUTH EMPLOYMENT SERVICE

Very close co-operation is maintained with the Youth Employment Officers regarding children leaving school who are medically unfit to follow certain types of occupation when necessary arrangements are made for the School Medical Officer and Paediatrician to be present at the Youth Employment Officer's interviews with the parents of these children.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN

The County Council's Byelaws require that where a child of compulsory school age is employed there shall within fourteen days from the date when the employment began be produced to and endorsed by the employer a certificate from the School Medical Officer that such employment will not be prejudicial to his health or physical development and will not render him unfit to obtain proper benefit from his education. 173 children were medically examined for this purpose during the year.

21 children were also examined as to their fitness to take part in entertainment under the provisions of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933.

DENTAL INSPECTIONS AND TREATMENT

No. of children inspected	11,701
No. of children found to require treatment	8,283
No. of children treated	2,682
No. of attendances for treatment	8,207
No. of extractions - temporary teeth	2,020
- permanent teeth	621
No. of general anaesthetics	818
No. of fillings - temporary teeth	1,217
- permanent teeth	6,188
No. of other treatments - temporary teeth	760
- permanent teeth	3,118

AUDIOLOGY CLINIC

A Specialist Audiology Clinic is held monthly in Otley at the premises in Manor Square, Otley.

During the year 31 individual children were referred. Of these, 13 were found to have significant hearing loss.

Three children were recommended to have hearing aids, 1 to sit in a favourable position in school class, 4 to have speech therapy, 1 recommended for a School for the Deaf, 3 recommended for a School for Partial Hearing, 2 referred for hospital treatment through their family doctor and 1 child referred for a trial in a School for E.S.N. Children.